

THE
"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.

Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.

Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$15.
per annum.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

Overland to the China Main
and "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
may be made to our office at
the following ports:-
Canton, Peking & Co.
Fookien, Amoy & Co.
Shanghai, Peking & Co.
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Manila, A.M. Watson & Co. Ltd.

No. 18,601.

號六廿月七年六十百九千壹第

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1916.

辰丙次歲年五國民華中

PRICE, 83.00 Per Month

THORNES

OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG
Tel. 616

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER
RESERVES.

Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R.

APPOINTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor has been
pleased to appoint Captain C. Champlin
to act as Adjutant of the Hongkong
Volunteer Reserve during the absence
on leave of Captain G. R. Hall Branton
or until further notice with effect from
the 23rd July, 1916.

PROMOTIONS.

Les. Sergt. J. A. Young is promoted
Sergt. in the Machine Gun Section.
Cpl. C. E. H. Beavis is promoted Sergt.
and posted to Platoon No. IV as Platoon
Sergt.

Cpl. D. Harvey is promoted Sergt. and
posted to Platoon No. I Section 1.
Cpl. A. B. Bryson is promoted Sergt.
and posted to Platoon No. III Section 10.
Cpl. J. C. West is promoted Sergt. and
posted to Platoon No. II Section 6.
Cpl. C. H. M. Bannerman is promoted
Sergt. in the Machine Gun Section.

Cpl. W. Mackay is promoted Sergt.
and posted to Platoon No. VII Section
1.

Cpl. W. M. Humphreys is promoted
Sergt. and posted to Platoon No. II
Section 2.

Cpl. J. Morton Smith is promoted
Sergt. in the Mounted Section.

Cpl. J. Olson is promoted Sergt. and
posted to Platoon No. V Section 1.

Cpl. J. W. Deakin is promoted Sergt.
and posted to Platoon No. VI Section 5.

Cpl. A. Charlton is promoted Sergt.
and posted to Platoon No. VII Section 9.

Cpl. J. A. Lyon is promoted Cpl.
and posted to Platoon No. VII Section
10.

Les. Cpl. C. C. Hickling is promoted
Cpl. and posted to Platoon No. V
Section 2.

Les. Cpl. N. L. Lee is promoted Cpl.
in the Mounted Section.

Les. Cpl. W. V. Daniel is promoted
Cpl. in the Machine Gun Section.

Les. Cpl. J. M. Smyth is promoted
Cpl. and posted to Platoon No. VIII
Section 14.

Les. Cpl. J. C. Logan is promoted Cpl.
and posted to Platoon No. V Section 4.

Les. Cpl. F. P. Jackson is promoted
Cpl. and posted to Platoon No. IV
Section 13.

Les. Cpl. E. Abraham is promoted
Cpl. and posted to Platoon No. VI
Section 12.

Les. Cpl. H. C. Sandford is promoted
Cpl. and posted to Platoon No. IV
Section 13.

Les. Cpl. J. Johnstone is promoted
Cpl. and posted to Platoon No. I
Section 4.

Les. Cpl. E. V. Carpinell is promoted
Cpl. in the Machine Gun Section.

Les. Cpl. A. S. Mackenzie is promoted
Cpl. and posted to Platoon No. II
Section 9.

Les. Cpl. G. A. Walker is promoted
Cpl. and posted to Platoon No. II
Section 8.

Les. Cpl. H. B. L. Dowling is promoted
Cpl. and posted to Platoon No. IV
Section 14.

Les. Cpl. A. Nicol is promoted Cpl.
and posted to Platoon No. VII Section 9.

Les. Cpl. W. Hill is promoted Cpl. in
the Signalling Section.

Les. Cpl. J. W. Harris is promoted Cpl.
and posted to Platoon No. VIII Section
15.

Les. Cpl. G. R. Edwards is promoted
Cpl. and posted to Platoon No. I

TRANSFER.

Pte. E. W. White is transferred to
Platoon No. V Section 2.

Pte. G. H. May is transferred to Platoon
No. VII Section 12.

Sergt. S. E. Green is posted to Platoon
No. IV Section 16.

It is notified for general information
that correspondence intended for the
Adjutant should be addressed to The
Mercantile Bank.

Every member of "A" and "B" com-
panies not especially exempted on
medical certificate or urgent private
affairs is to attend the Inspection Parade
on 26th inst.

(Sd.) C. CHAMPLIN, Capt.
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 8,000 Horse Power now Built
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE OR HIRE.
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY

JUST ARRIVED

Per S.S. MISHIMA MARU.

SIR ROBERT BURNETT'S

GIN OLD TOM AND DRY.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone No. 616.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
CABLE LAD 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

501

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location
All Electric Traction Pass entrance,
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,
European Baths and Sanitary Fixings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service

Telephone 373.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL, Manager.

"CHINA MAIL"

OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS
PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED
IN HONGKONG AND CHINA
GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING
HOME, AND THUS KEEP IN
CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE
COLONY.

DON'T Forget after the Show, Supper
and Light Refreshment.
ALEXANDRA CAFE
Open Till Midnight.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring
headline to attract the public eye. This
simple statement that all chemists sell it
is sufficient as every family knows its
value. It has been used for forty years
and is just what its name implies. For
sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BUSINESS NOTICES

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS, REPAIRERS

Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders

BOILER MAKERS ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL

ENGINEERS. Oxy-Acetylene and

Electric Welding Systems.

GRAVING DOCK

787' x 88' x 34' 6"

Patent Slipways

taking vessels up to 3,000 Tons.

ELECTRIC CRANES

lifting up to 100 Tons.

TAIKOO
DOCKYARD

AGENTS FOR:

JOHN L. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD. Marine and Road Motors.

Light Draft Carriers, Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft

Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every description.

Motor Pumping and Lighting Sets. Motor Vehicles etc.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING COMPANY OF
HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Hongkong, China and Japan Agents

Telegraphic address "TAIKOODOCK" Telephone No. 212.

BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES!

MOSCATINE.

THE INFALLIBLE INSECT REPELLER.

DELICIOUS PERFUME. PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

50 cts. \$1.00 \$2.50 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 298

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART.

MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies

rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms: From \$5 per day.

Telegraph add: "Peaceful."

P. O. FEUSTER,
Manager.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LTD.

and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS

ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL RESERVE AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,

£23,970,367.

I—Authorized Capital £25,000,000

Subscribed Capital £24,500,000

Paid-up Capital £23,970,367

II—Fire Funds £3,321,447

III—Life & Annuity Funds £1,867,680

Sinking Fund Account £128,530

£23,970,367

Revenues Fire Branch £2,381,468

Life and Annuity 2,141,593

Branches £327,533

Revenue Marine Department £78,540

Other Receipts £78,540

£23,970,367

The Accumulative Funds of the various

Branches are separately invested, and, by

Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet

the claims under the respective Depart-

ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

PATELL & CO.

Importers-Exporters

AND

Commission Agents

HONGKONG.

Branches:—

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN

BOMBAY, INDIA.

China:—

HANKOW,

SHANGHAI,

CANTON

TANG YUK-DZET, successor to

the late SIEN TING.

14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

BUSINESS NOTICES

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

Shewan, Tomes & Co

GENERAL MANAGER

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE

HONGKONG TO CANTON, CANTON TO HONGKONG

WEDNESDAY, 26th JULY.

8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN' 4 P.M. 'HONAM'

10 P.M. 'KINSHAN' 5 P.M. 'FATSHAN'

THURSDAY, 27th JULY.

8 A.M. 'HONAM' 8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN'

10 P.M. 'FATSHAN' 5 P.M. 'KINSHAN'

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$6.00

Return Fare by Night Steamer \$11.00

Single Fare by Day Steamer \$5.00

Return Fare by Day Steamer \$9.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE

S.S. 'TAISHAN' Tons 256 S.S. 'SUI TAI' Tons 180

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf

Sundays at 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 30th JULY.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 A.M.

and return from Macao at 3 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at

7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street

Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'SUI TAI'.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO

STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,

AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. 'SALINA' 388 Tons, and S.S. 'NANTING' 489 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday

and Friday, at about 9 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the

same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 6 days. Passengers can return in

Hongkong or vice versa, by the Company's direct Steamers "TAISHAN" and

"SARU". These vessels have superior China accommodation and are lighted

throughout by electricity. Electric fans in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor).

Opposite the Black Flag.

"MUMEYA."

"While-you-wait" Photography.

JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH

APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH

IN AN HOUR.

PRICE 2.00 per 8 pcs. on Post Cards

No. 81 Queen's Road Central.

TELE: No. 554.

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The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE
BRITISH MADE

"BOURNVILLE COCOA represents the
highest grade of nutritive cocoa at present on
the market; it fully maintains its high reputa-
tion in food value and delicacy of flavor, and
is second to none in any respect whatsoever."
Medical Magazine, March, 1912

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes
Specially Packed for Export

FROM "THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN" BOURNVILLE, ENG.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

A MEETING of Members interested in SUBSCRIPTION GRIFINS for the next Races will be held at the Jockey Club Offices on TUESDAY next, 1st August, at 12 o'clock NOON.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of Course,
Hongkong, July 25, 1916.

NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS.

- 36520 (Concerto in E Minor) (Violin) Tsyas.
D17727 Serenade (Spanish Dance) (Cello) (Pablo Casals).
The Swan.
D17712 Campanella (Piano Solo) (Godevsky).
Hark, Hark, The Lark (Piano Solo).
D17701 Nocturne in E-flat (Violin) Parlow.
Liebesfrüh.
D17711 Invitation to the Waltz (Grand Sym. Orch.).
Isolda's Love Song (Grand Sym. Orch.).

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

8, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 1321.

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE Underigned having been appointed AGENTS for the COWIE HARBOR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).
SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.
Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or Bunker) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.
At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.
Charts of Sibeko Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to this Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents COWIE Harbour Coal Company, Limited.
Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1915.

JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear
MADE
TO
ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

"CHINA MAIL" PUBLICATIONS

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Books and Stationery.

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INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

An Experienced ASSISTANT capable of taking charge of EXPORT Department of a large firm. Apply in writing, stating terms, to: L. C.

C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, July 25, 1916.

WANTED.

A Good Second-hand PRISMATIC BINOCULAR, 8 or 9. Good price for suitable glasses.

Apply to "BINOCULAR."
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, July 25, 1916.

WANTED TO BUY.

LLOYD'S REGISTER

Year 1914/1915.

Offers to "L.R."

C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, June 25, 1916.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an interim dividend at the rate of 7 per cent for the half year ended 30th June, 1916, has been declared. The dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of September, 1916, to Shareholders on the Register on MONDAY the 31st day of July, 1916, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at exchange of 2/1 per dollar.

By Order of the Board,

W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 17, 1916.

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HIGHEST GRADE CIGARETTES and TOBACCO



GARRICK CIGARETTES are always the same, always good, always satisfying.

They represent a most pleasant favour and are unquestionably the finest Virginia Cigarette manufactured.



Smokers of GARRICK SMOKING MIXTURE are always sure of a cool and refreshing smoke.

Acknowledged by the connoisseur to stand alone for purity and charm of flavour.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS

A WORD TO THE BUSINESS MAN.

Since the war began there has been a great deal of talk in this country about capturing German trade. So far it has been all talk, the truth being that what is first required is not the capture of German trade but the recapture of our own. And we shall not be in a position to recapture our trade until industry is once again regarded as a national interest worthy of national support. In the meantime the Germans, who are no fools, are pretending that Great Britain has all her plans complete for a tremendous attack upon German trade, and that, therefore, no sacrifice is too great for the support of the Government. Whereas our Government is both wasteful in its expenditure and unsympathetic towards the manufacturer, the German Government is frugal and allows the manufacturer to accumulate his war profits as a great industrial reserve. Moreover, the Government, having well-organised and well-prepared industries, has got the maximum of work out of them with the minimum of dislocation. All these things considered, this country will do well to recognise that the Germans have got a very long way to make. Now, there are four factors in this national problem: the Government, the merchants, the manufacturers—including always the farmers, who are actually hostile to the Government and the British industries. This unholy alliance had the support of organised Labour which was misled by its quarrel with the employer and by the doctrine that cheapness, not strength, or security, or employment, was the thing chiefly to be desired. The merchants, believing in individual competition, fought for their own hands, and there was no understanding between the various industries. Thus the British house was divided against itself, and the well-organised German industry was defeating us in detail.

Now we have got to change all that if we are to survive, and the question arises—How is it to be done? We venture to say that the best way of beginning is for our industries to organise themselves. In former times the City Companies, which now exist for charities, schools, and dinners, were the fighting organisations of their respective industries. The Fishmongers' Company, for example, fought a long and successful fight against the organised competition of Hansatic and Dutch fishmongers. If each industry is organised separately on the old lines, as Guilds there should be a place for labour as well as capital in the organisation. In Germany the Guild system was revived by Bismarck and was one of the chief sources of the general harmony between master and workman. When all the various industries are organised they might meet on a common council, which would be like the Headquarters Staff of an army. There are signs that our manufacturers are already at work on some such lines as these, although up to the present there has been a good deal of fumbling and over-lapping. Our industries have, in fact, forgotten what organisation for national purposes means, and must return to the beginning. But the sound feeling and driving force of patriotism behind these movements are unmistakable.

We printed the other day a speech by Mr. Dudley Docker at the annual meeting of the manufacturing community of which he is Chairman. Mr. Docker gave some details of just such a General Staff as might unite and mobilise the industrial interest for national purposes. His hope is to secure the co-operation of at least a hundred of the leading industrial firms of the country as a nucleus, round which the national industries might form themselves. "Already," he is able to say, "the membership embraces many of the leading industrial firms in the United Kingdom, the market value of whose aggregate capital is between 60 and 90 million pounds." These firms have all agreed to deposit £1,000 as the beginning of a fund for the service of the cause to which the organisation is devoted. That cause is nothing less than the cause of British industry, and it includes, as we are glad to see, the task of bringing about a partnership between Capital and Labour. "As the front, in the trenches," says Mr. Docker, "such a one exists, and when the battle is won, should not the partnership be consummated at home?" There, indeed, is a great ideal. As to politics, Mr. Docker is no doubt wise in placing his trust less in systems than in men. He wants an independent Parliament, representing the interests of the country. "After all," he says very truly, "our Parliaments are what we make them." But before all and above all is the organisation of our industries. His advice, and our advice to the industries of the country is to organise. With organisation everything may be done; without organisation nothing. Like Mr. Docker, we have begun to be sceptical of any good coming to our industries except through the efforts of the industries themselves. We all recollect how Mr. Asquith insulted our business men by promising them a Peace with the lines of Lord Haldane's War Book. To this insult another is now added. Mr. Harcourt, at this crisis of our fate, takes over the temporary control of the Board of Trade by reason of the indisposition of Mr. Runciman. Mr. Harcourt is eminent only as a politician. He knows nothing of, and cares nothing for, British industry. If the Empire Business Conference which meets this week is in earnest it will not allow itself to be fobbed off by the "empty nothings and resounding platitudes of the Mandarins of both sides who have so far contributed nothing but talk to this vital question of our industrial future." (Morning Post).

THE WRECKERS AT WORK.

EXPLOSION AT HANYANG POWDER WORKS.

The Government is in receipt of advice from Wuhan, reporting that on Friday morning a terrible explosion took place at the Hanyang Powder Works which resulted in the death of the Director of the Works and four of his assistants. The explosion was caused by the opening of a box, which had been sent as a present to General Wang who is the Tu Chun of Hupeh and forwarded by the General for examination at the Powder Works. It is believed that the box—which contained an internal machine—contained a Kuo Min Tang source and this led the General to regard it with suspicion, as his removal is desired by this political party.

Describing the scene of the explosion, the Central China Post says that the explosion took place in the laboratory of the Works, which was totally wrecked. One wall was blown clean out, windows and doors were smashed to pieces, and all contents destroyed. The bottom part of a staircase some distance from the room was blown up to the top and deposited there. As to the occupants of the room their remains were scattered about everywhere in small pieces.

This deplorable affair, adds the Hankow paper, has caused a great deal of indignation, as Major-General Shen, the director, was a highly accomplished gentleman whom it was very difficult to replace, and he had a large circle of friends.—Peking Gazette.

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Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood—plenty of it—in his body.

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—makes blood—lots of it—lives, gives, brain, nourishes, strength, replenishes blood.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Concerned, to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 25th July, 1916, at 10.30 a.m., on the 2nd Floor, Prince's Buildings,
No. 1, Des Vaux Road,
Kowloon.

OFFICE FURNITURE,

Including:—
Remington Typewriters, Copying Press, Duplicators, Electric Table Fans and Fittings, Clocks, &c., &c., One large Cabinet Safe by well-known manufacturer, Safes by Chubb, Phillips of Birmingham, Cables, etc., etc., etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On view day of Sale.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 22, 1916. 818

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY,

the 25th day of July, 1916, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at their Sale Rooms, 100, House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following very desirable residential property at the Peak:—
Situating in Chamberlain Road, 100 yards from the Peak Tram Station and adjoining the Peak Hotel.
Being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 78 and known by the name of "TREVERBYN".
The property is held under Crown Lease and contains an area of 44,004 square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS
Vendor's Solicitors,
No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Central or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 11, 1916. 824

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

SATURDAY,

the 29th July, 1916, at 11 a.m., at No. 19 Robinson Road (lower flat) (Entrance also from Conduit Road).

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting of:—
Teakwood Hall Stand with Mirror, Teakwood Bookcases, Screens, Teakwood Dining Table and Chairs, large Armchairs, Pictures, Crockery and Glass Ware, Double Bed-mounted Beds, large Teakwood Wardrobe with Mirror, Teakwood Bureau with large Mirror, Camphorwood Chest-of-drawers, Coal-Matting and Rattan Furniture.

The above Furniture is chiefly of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s Manufacture.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 22, 1916. 830

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

SATURDAY,

the 29th July, 1916, at 4.45 p.m., at "Rogate" Austin Road, Kowloon.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting of:—
Including Gent's Bicycle and Singer Sewing Machine.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On view day of Sale.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 22, 1916. 831

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 27th July, 1916, commencing at 3 p.m., at Tai-Koo Dock Yard, Quarry Bay,
3 Steel Boats, about 30 feet long,
3 Wooden Boats, about 30 feet long,
salvaged ex. S.S. "CHIYO MARU,"
A Steam launch will leave Elsie Pier at 2.15 p.m. to convey intending purchasers.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 25, 1916. 826

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 31st July, 1916, commencing at 11 a.m., at No. 28 Godown of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. (Kowloon),
salvaged ex. S.S. "CHIYO MARU,"
A Quantity of
COPPER, BRASS & IRON PIPES,
FITTINGS, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Also
3 BRONZE PROPELLERS.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
On view Now.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 24, 1916. 827

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

FRIDAY,

the 25th July, 1916, at 3.30 p.m., at A King's Shipway, Wanchai, The Motor Boat
"HALEGON,"

Length... 37 feet
Beam... 6
Horsepower... 10
Recently refitted and in good running order.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 22, 1916. 819

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of
"KING'S STREET,"
One GRAND PIANO by Brinsmead, in perfect order, cost \$150.
And
One ORGAN by Mason & Hamlin, Eleven Stops, in good order.

Further Particulars and inspection may be made on application to the Undersigned.

Terms:—as usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 15, 1916. 828

FOR SALE.

ONE 31 IN. NEW TYPE TAPEET STEAM ROCK DRILL complete with numerous spares, also ONE STEEL VERTICAL CROSS TUBE BOILER with all fittings working pressure 80 lbs. per square inch mounted on trolley.

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Hongkong, July 12, 1916. 830

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DESTITUTE CATHOLIC CHINESE.

BISHOP POZZONI COMPLAINS OF INSUFFICIENT BURIAL SPACE.

A letter by Bishop Pozzoni applying for additional ground for the burial of Chinese destitutes was considered at a meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday afternoon. His lordship stated there was no room in the Cemetery at Mount Caroline for the burial of Chinese destitute dead of the Roman Catholic community. He also asked that the area so allotted should be sufficiently large so that the necessity of further extension in the future should be avoided.

President of the Department (Mr. W. D. TRAUTMAN) minutes to the effect that two alternative sites had been marked out, both of which were situated in the vicinity of the Bellicio Reformatory. Both were suitable to be used as cemeteries, but there were other considerations. For instance, there was the proximity of the new Indian boys' school. Destitute burials, he added, took place in the present Roman Catholic Cemetery daily, and sometimes as many as ten, chiefly of small children, were buried in one day. Whichever site was chosen, those bodies would be brought near or in sight of the school, and it was hardly a good thing for school-boys to have those rough and ready funeral always before their eyes, or to have a graveyard as a background for their classroom. Therefore, he did not see any need for providing the authorities of the Catholic Church with a cemetery for destitute when Mount Caroline Cemetery would hold them all. Also, he could not consider religion to be a serious factor in the case of these destitutes. The burials were made without any religious ceremony, and generally in a fashion which could only be described as casual. The only element of religion which entered into the case lay in the fact that the deceased persons were registered under Christian names, and had therefore, presumably, been baptised in the Catholic Church before death. He therefore recommended that the applicants be offered the two old "A" sections in the Mount Caroline Cemetery which he had marked. He also advised that they pay for the removal and urning of the remains at present interned there, and that they be informed that that grant would be final and that they would have to economise space by regular exhumations after seven years' burial. There could be no objection to the latter stipulation, as exhumations and urning had previously been practised in the present Roman Catholic Cemetery. Should the Board be disposed to recommend the granting of the sites suggested, then he would recommend that the following stipulations be appended to such recommendations:—(a) That the applicants shall pay for the removal and urning of any human remains that may be found already within such area. (b) That the applicants shall form the area into proper terraces and use such terraces in an economical manner to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works. (c) That the applicants shall agree to carry out at their own cost regular exhumations after seven years' burial.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the following resolution:—The Board do not consider suitable the site suggested at So Kin Poj for the burial of Roman Catholic destitutes, and recommend that section A, of Mount Caroline be set apart for this purpose.

M. P. W. GOLDBERG seconded.

Dr. OZORIO asked if the chairman considered the area suggested by him sufficient for the large number of burials which take place every year. There were from ten to twenty such burials a day, or about 3,000 a year. According to Roman Catholic rules, the remains could not be removed and placed in urns under a lesser period than seven years.

The CHAIRMAN replied that he had purposely left vague the exact section of Mount Caroline Cemetery to be allotted. The area he had suggested should be sufficient to allow of such burials without exhumation for seven years. The vast majority of those burials were of very small children and they could be buried in the trench graves, which occupied far less space than the normal graves.

Mr. CHAN KAI MING asked—If the area was found to be not large enough would the Board be prepared to give them a larger space?

The CHAIRMAN said that in order to meet the case he would amend his resolution to read (a) "sections A, at Mount Caroline Cemetery sufficiently large to accommodate all burials for a period of seven years."

The Board passed the amended resolution.

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

LORD CROMER'S REMINISCENCES.

Lord Cromer has written for the "Spectator" an interesting series of reminiscences of the American civil war, of which the following is the first to be published.

It has been represented to me that it might be of interest to some of your readers, both in this country and in the United States, to learn something of the reminiscences of one who, for a short time, was a spectator of the stirring events which occurred in America fifty-two years ago. I may mention that I did not at the time keep any diary or notes of what I saw. I am, therefore, writing entirely from recollection.

LEAVES FOR AMERICA.

In 1864 I was twenty-three years of age and a subaltern in the Royal Artillery. I had been employed on the staff of Sir Henry Stokes, the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. When, in May, 1864, the islands were ceded to Greece, I returned to England. I was aware that in a few months Sir Henry Stokes would be sent as Governor to Malta and that I should be re-appointed to serve on his staff. I was very anxious to see something of the war which was then proceeding in the United States, and therefore, having obtained leave, I determined to occupy my time during the interval before proceeding to Malta by a visit to America.

I was well aware that it would not be easy to get to the front. At that time the relations between England and the United States were very strained. Although the sympathies of the mass of the people were on the side of the North, those of London society, which found expression in Parliament at that time to a much greater extent than would be the case at present and which were strongly represented in the London press, were very decidedly in favour of the South. Moreover, the Trent affair, which at one time threatened to lead to war, the depredations caused by the Alabama and other ships which had issued from British ports, and the fact that English blockade runners were active in supplying arms and ammunition to the Southerners, caused great irritation in the United States. I was also aware that considerable reluctance was shown by the American military authorities to allow foreign officers to go to the front.

As a matter of fact, when I eventually got to the lines before Petersburg only one foreign officer besides myself was present. He was a French colonel of engineers, who was a good deal older than myself and gave me some very good advice. After I had seen something of the Northern army I should rather have liked to visit the other side; but my more experienced French comrade very wisely pointed out to me that by doing so I should place myself in a very awkward position, as I should, without doubt, be asked questions to which it would be my duty not to reply—about what I had seen on the federal side. I therefore abandoned the idea. I was furnished with a letter of introduction from the Foreign Office to Lord Lyons, who then represented Great Britain at Washington. But I relied less on this than on my family connection with America. My cousin, Mr. Thomas Baring, who was then the head of Baring's firm and a strong conservative, had vigorously defended the cause of the North in Parliament, and had deprecated what he considered the excessive sympathy shown for the Southern cause. My anticipations proved correct. It was his recommendation, far more than official help, that enabled me eventually to realize my wishes.

SPEECH OF THE NORTH.

I arrived in New York early in June. At that time I do not doubt that the leading civil and military authorities of the United States were aware that the South, after a very gallant defence, were approaching exhaustion and that the end was not far off. But for all that, to the general public affairs from the federal point of view looked very black. The Northern army had incurred several defeats. The credit of the United States government was greatly depreciated.

Shortly after my arrival in New York I cashed a check on London for which I had received a rate of thirteen paper dollars (greenbacks) for a sovereign. General Early's raid had recently taken place. The bridge over Gunpowder Creek on the line between Washington and New York had been blown up, and, although communications had been reopened, passengers were obliged to cross in boats. When I arrived in Washington the dead were being buried within five miles of the Capitol.

Young and inexperienced in politics as I then was, I had not been long in New York before I came to the conclusion that all the knowledge I had derived from the London press of the actual state of affairs in America had to be swept aside. It is, I think, impossible to speak in terms of too high admiration of the sturdy determination and patriotism then shown by the Northerners, and more especially by all the commercial community of New York. Trade was greatly depressed. Men who before the war had been making their thousands a year were now content to make a few hundreds.

There was, of course, a good deal of distress and much disappointment at the defeats which had been incurred, but there was not the smallest sign of flinching. Every class of the community appeared thoroughly determined to fight on until victory had been secured for the great cause of preserving the Union. No very accurate information was readily obtainable as to what was going on at the front. Newspaper correspondents were not allowed to accompany the armies in the field, and although letters purporting to be

from the front appeared in the newspapers I was given to understand that a good many of them were really written in the editorial offices of New York, Philadelphia and other cities.

Much to my annoyance I was kept for some considerable time at Washington while a correspondence was going on as to whether I was to be allowed to go to the front or not. Thus a good deal of the very limited time as my disposal was wasted. Eventually, however, a pass was given to me, and I went down in a steamer to the James River.

At that time General Grant was in command of all the armies, but the actual operations before Petersburg were conducted by General Meade. The first object that met the eye of the soldiers who were attacking Petersburg when they landed at the base on the James River could not have been particularly encouraging to a recruit. It was a huge advertisement stating in language of which I do not remember the precise terms, something to the effect, that a certain firm would "embalm bodies" at very reasonable prices and send them to any part of the United States.

When I got to the lines before Petersburg, which were a few miles distant from the base, I was handed over to the care of General Hunt, a fine old veteran, who was in command of the artillery. Nobody could have been kinder than he was to me, and the same may be said of the officers of the staff with whom I lived—Colonels Lyman, Lusk, and others—all as gallant fellows as ever lived, and very competent officers. I fear few, if any, of them are now alive. So far as I was concerned, their great preoccupation appeared to be to see that I should run no unnecessary risks.

ON THE TRENCHES.

On this account, and not in the least because there was anything to conceal, General Hunt was rather indisposed to let me visit the trenches, but on his pointing out to him how cruel it would be not to allow me to see something of what was going on he very kindly met my wishes. But he insisted on my wearing a blue American cap instead of my English artillery fadge cap, which had a broad, bright gold band round it, and which, besides being a singularly unsuitable head dress to wear during the heat of a Virginia summer, afforded a good mark for the enemy's riflemen.

I give another instance of their kind behaviour toward myself. There was one spot in the zigzag leading to the trenches where for about fifty yards the mud was very deep. In order to avoid wading through it parties going down to the front used to jump to the top of the parapet, then run along for fifty yards and jump down again into the trench. The Confederates were aware of this and had some marksmen stationed at a distance of some four or five hundred yards to watch the point. Whenever I went down I used to find a number of men collected, all laughing and talking as to who should go first, as, of course, these were more exposed to risk. One thing was absolutely insisted upon—namely, that I should not be allowed to go first. So I and others waited until some two or three bold spirits jumped up and ran along the bank, and then we settled along as hard as we could after them. I never saw any one shot at this spot, but it was a marvel to me how they escaped, for the bullets came whizzing along pretty freely.

Most of the officers with whom I lived were strong partisans of McClellan, in whom, in spite of his failure as a commander, they still maintained the most absolute confidence. I arrived very shortly after the end of what was called the battle of the Wilderness, which was, in fact, a series of battles lasting for, I think, about seventeen days. Grant's first idea was to attempt to reach Richmond, which was the Confederate capital, by marching up the left bank of the James River. The country was singularly adapted for defence. It was marshy and thickly wooded. The Confederates, therefore, made intrenchments furnished with parapets of logs and cleared a space in front of them. Frontal attacks were made and the result was that the loss of life was appalling. When one line of life was appalling. When one line of life was appalling. When one line of life was appalling.

At the last engagement, which happened on the banks of the South Anna River, I was told that the Northerners lost some sixteen thousand men against only six hundred of the Southerners, and this, it must be remembered, was in the days of muzzle loaders. If there had been breech-loaders and machine guns, as at present, the loss of life would have been even greater. General Humphreys, who was the chief of the staff, and who was a very quiet, unassuming man, not by any means inclined to exaggerate, told me of the time that although he had not yet received full returns he believed in those seventeen days the loss in killed and wounded on his side could not have been less than seventy thousand. Finally, Grant had to abandon these frontal attacks and generally the march to Richmond by the left bank of the James River. In spite of the magnificent courage of the troops it was obvious that success in this direction was impossible.

NO APPETITE THIS WEATHER?

Then you need the aid of

PINKETTES

The little pink pills which so delicately cleanse the bowels, gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the stomach. They are not a medicine, but a natural remedy for all the ailments of the bowels, stomach, and liver. They are the only pills that can be taken with perfect safety, and they are the only pills that can be taken with perfect safety.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. Sole Importers for the Straits Settlements and F.M.S., Messrs. J. B. H. & Co., Singapore.

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ALEXANDER'S LEMON SQUASH

Prepared from FRESH AUSTRALIAN LEMONS with full flavour of the Peel.

ONE or TWO Tablespoonfuls with cold plain Aerated or Mineral Water forms a DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING BEVERAGE.

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

SOLE AGENTS,
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IN 4 PARTS.

Featuring MARY PICKFORD the Great Favourite.

"HARRY GAZETTE"

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"OH! MY AUNT" (Comic.)

ETC., ETC., ETC.

BAND NIGHT TO-NIGHT.

The Signature.

To distinguish the original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce from the many imitations, see that the signature of "LEA & PERRINS" appears in *White* across the *Red* label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely delicate flavour, or such a reputation, among discriminating people in every part of the world.

Lea & Perrins

MALAYAN AEROPLANES.

WAR OFFICE ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

H. E. the High Commissioner has received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. A. Bonar Law) the following letter, dated June 1916:

"With reference to my despatch No. 148 of the 20th April and to previous correspondence, I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the War Office, relative to the aeroplanes presented to His Majesty's Government by the Government of the Malay Peninsula."

The letter from the War Office is as follows:—

"With reference to previous correspondence relative to the aeroplanes presented to His Majesty's Government by the Government of the Malay Peninsula, I am commanded by the War Office to acquaint you for the information of Mr. Secretary Bonar Law, that money for the purchase of additional aeroplanes as under has been received:—

"Malaya XXIII (22,240) Fighter aeroplanes to be called 'Malaya XXIII'." "The Singapore No. 1 (22,240) Fighter aeroplanes to be called 'Malaya XXIII'." "The Singapore No. 2 (22,240) Fighter aeroplanes to be called 'Malaya XXIII'." "The Singapore No. 3 (22,240) Fighter aeroplanes to be called 'Malaya XXIII'." "The Singapore No. 4 (22,240) Fighter aeroplanes to be called 'Malaya XXIII'." "The Singapore No. 5 (22,240) Fighter aeroplanes to be called 'Malaya XXIII'." "The Singapore No. 6 (22,240) Fighter aeroplanes to be called 'Malaya XXIII'." "The Singapore No. 7 (22,240) Fighter aeroplanes to be called 'Malaya XXIII'." "The Singapore No. 8 (22,240) Fighter aeroplanes to be called 'Malaya XXIII'." "The Singapore No. 9 (22,240) Fighter aeroplanes to be called 'Malaya XXIII'." "The Singapore No. 10 (22,240) Fighter aeroplanes to be called 'Malaya XXIII'." "The Singapore No. 11 (22,240) Fighter aeroplanes to be called 'Malaya XXIII'." "The Singapore No. 12 (22,240) Fighter aeroplanes to be called 'Malaya XXIII'." "The Singapore No. 13 (22,240) Fighter aeroplanes to be called 'Malaya XXIII'." "The Singapore No. 14 (22,240) Fighter aeroplanes to be called 'Malaya XXIII'." "The Singapore No. 15 (22,240) Fighter aeroplanes to be called 'Malaya XXIII'." "The Singapore No. 16 (22,240) Fighter aeroplanes to be called 'Malaya XXIII'." "The Singapore No. 17 (22,240) Fighter aeroplanes to be called 'Malaya XXIII'." "The Singapore No. 18 (22,240) Fighter aeroplanes to be called 'Malaya XXIII'." "The Singapore No. 19 (22,240) Fighter aeroplanes to be called 'Malaya XXIII'." "The Singapore No. 20 (22,240) Fighter aeroplanes to be called 'Malaya XXIII'." "The Singapore No. 21 (22,240) Fighter aeroplanes to be called 'Malaya XXIII'." "The Singapore No. 22 (22,240) Fighter aeroplanes to be called 'Malaya XXIII'." "The Singapore No. 23 (22,240) Fighter aeroplanes to be called 'Malaya XXIII'." "The Singapore No. 24 (22,240) Fighter aeroplanes to be called 'Malaya XXIII'." "The Singapore No.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.
FURTHER GROUND GAINED.

LONDON, July 25.
General Sir Douglas Haig in a communiqué says:

An attempt to attack our right flank yesterday at noon was frustrated. Two infantry attacks against our centre were also fruitless.

Further ground has been gained north of Pozieres despite strong opposition.

The enemy has been recently further reinforced on the Somme front by infantry and guns.

Bombardment is continuous and occasionally very heavy.

Yesterday's infantry attacks, which were preceded by a specially violent bombardment, was stopped by concentrated fire, the enemy nowhere reaching our trenches. His casualties must have been severe.

There was much hand-to-hand fighting on other parts of the line where our infantry in places worked its way forward.

The greater part of Pozieres is now ours. The prisoners here included two battalion commanders.

LATER.
General Haig reports that the Germans attempted an infantry attack on Pozieres from the north-east. It was repulsed by our artillery.

Throughout the day there has been fierce hand-to-hand and bomb fighting in various places all along the battle-front between Ancre and the sea, but nothing of importance.

FRENCH CAPTURE ENEMY GUNS.

PARIS, July 25.

A communiqué says:
North of the Somme, south of the village of D'Estrees, we captured an enemy battery.

Since the 20th inst., we have captured beyond the Somme over sixty machine-guns.

Our infantry took a redoubt immediately west of Thiaumont, taking five machine-guns and forty prisoners.

FURTHER FRENCH SUCCESS.

PARIS, July 25.

A communiqué says:
Last evening we carried a group of strongly-fortified houses south of Estrees and cleared out enemy trenches north of Vermand d'Ouillers.

There was a violent enemy bombardment from Floursy to La Luffe.

A French air squadron bombed the railway of Pierrepont and Longuyon, and bivouacs near Mangiennes.

LATER.

Last night's communiqué says that apart from a violent bombardment in the Luffe district on the right of the Meuse, there is nothing of importance to report.

(Havas Service.)

THE VERDUN SECTOR.

PARIS, July 24.
During the past ten days 800 prisoners have been taken by the French in the Verdun sector.

THE BRITISH SEIZURE OF DUTCH FISHING VESSELS.

STRONG PROTEST BY FISHERMEN'S UNIONS.

THE HAGUE, July 25.

In reference to the seizure of fishing vessels the Fishermen's Unions have telegraphed to the British Minister protesting against this "abuse of power, gross violation of rights, and unjust measures which will render idle ten thousand people dependent on the fisheries."

The Socialist newspaper *Het Volk* denounces the action as "an act of war."

The Hon. Sir Alan Johnston, British Minister at The Hague, has replied to the Unions, repudiating the language used, and adding: "It is useless to enter into a discussion, as a representative of the Dutch Fisheries is discussing the matter in London."

FURIOUS BATTLE ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

LONDON, July 25.
A Russian communiqué states that a furious battle is proceeding in connection with General Sakharoff's offensive between Brody and Vladimir-Volynsk.

TURKS RETREATING IN DISORDER.

On the Caucasian front, the Russians, after repelling two Turkish counter-attacks, occupied the heights of Aglik, in the neighbourhood of Erzinjan, to the east of which the Russians have occupied the line of the river Douroun to Davasi. The cavalry have reached the line Bektapa-Mortekli.

LATER.
The Turkish armies in Armenia are retreating in disorder. We are now ten miles from Erzinjan.

ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

LONDON, July 25.
An Italian communiqué states: We have captured Mount Cimone, repulsed with heavy loss two enemy attacks on Asigo and captured enemy trenches and prisoners.

THE DOVER PATROL.

REPORT ON ITS OPERATIONS.

LONDON, July 25.

A despatch from Vice-Admiral Bacon on the operations of the Dover patrol since December 3rd, 1915, pays tribute to the unremitting energy of the officers and men of his command. 21,000 merchantmen, besides warships and auxiliaries, passed the patrol during the half year, of which only 21 were lost or seriously damaged by the enemy, while 4 per cent. of the patrol were sunk with a loss of 77 lives.

The patrol assists in guarding the flank of the cross-channel transport, in which not a life has been lost, besides reconnaissances.

Naval airmen have, carried out eleven raids on enemy aerodromes in Belgium, and have made thirteen attacks on enemy vessels. They have destroyed nine enemy aeroplanes. The submarine service and naval airmen have rendered valuable service off Flanders.

Patrol-boats destroyed several submarines and some surface-boats, much reducing the activity of submarines from the Belgian coast.

PRISONERS IN BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

LONDON, July 25.
In the House of Commons Mr. Forster stated that there were 25,350 British prisoners in Germany and 20,200 German prisoners in Great Britain on June 30.

AMERICAN FIRMS ON THE BLACK LIST.

LONDON, July 25.
Referring to the question raised as to American firms on the British blacklist, Lord Robert Cecil pointed out in the House of Commons that this blacklisting only applied to persons manifesting hostility to Great Britain.

MILITARY TRAINING FOR AFRICAN NATIVES.

LONDON, July 25.
In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said the Government were carefully considering the recruitment and training of native troops in East, West and Central Africa. Steps were being taken to make the best military use of the natives in tropical Africa.

ALLEGED PURCHASE OF COCOANUT ESTATES BY ALIEN FIRMS.

LONDON, July 25.
In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law announced that he was inquiring into alleged purchases of coconut estates in various parts of the Empire by alien firms.

COMPULSORY SERVICE FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
IN WEST PRUSSIAN HARVEST FIELDS.

AMSTERDAM, July 25.
Compulsory service in harvest fields for women and children is being introduced in West Prussia. Refusal is punishable with a year's imprisonment and/or a fine of 275 sterling.

5,000-TON SUBMARINES.

LONDON, July 25.
The German technical monthly *Prometheus* declares that "two of the leading Naval Powers" are building 5,000-ton submarines with a speed of 26 knots on the surface and 16 knots submerged and armed with thirty torpedo tubes and 150 mines.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

LONDON, July 25.
The steamer *Oliva* has been submerged in the Mediterranean.
The British steamers *Wolf*, *Llongwen* and *Knutford* have been sunk. The crews were saved.

BRITISH CABINET CRISIS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE SAID TO HAVE OFFERED TO RESIGN.

LONDON, July 25.
The *Daily News* says it is freely stated that Mr. Lloyd George, has offered to resign in view of the Irish controversy, and it is understood that Mr. Asquith's attitude is that if Mr. Lloyd George resigned he would consider himself bound to resign also.
The matter is not being discussed, but the situation of the Coalition Government has not improved.

LATER.
There are no signs of a removal of the Irish deadlock.

Mr. Asquith conferred with Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Chamberlain for an hour to-day, after which he had an audience of the King. It is believed that this was in connection with the administration of Ireland during the war, in the event of negotiations for a settlement not being resumed.

The Irish members of the House of Commons will meet before the sitting to-morrow.
Other Parliamentary organisations are closely following events.

The Premier has promised to publish a précis of the agreement between Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Redmond.

LATER.
The *Times* says the Irish negotiations are critical.

Sir Horace Plunkett in a letter to the *Times* says the unnatural partition of the country damns the scheme in the eyes of the Irish.

THE PARIS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE'S INTEREST IN THE CONCLUSIONS.

LONDON, July 25.
In the House of Lords, replying to Lord Templeton, who asked why no representatives of the Dominions had been included in the Committee appointed to consider the conclusions of the Paris Economic Conference, Lord Crewe said the present Committee was of a purely preliminary nature. An opportunity would be given for the representation of the self-governing Colonies on all questions affecting the Empire.

UNITED STATES BUYS DANISH WEST INDIES.

WASHINGTON, July 25.
It is officially announced that the United States has practically concluded the purchase of the Danish West Indies for five millions sterling.
The Treaty confirming the sale will probably be signed to-day and go immediately to the Senate.
[The islands in question are St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John (42 sq. miles, population 62,789). Rum and sugar are the chief exports.]

THE KITCHENER MEMORIAL FUND.

LONDON, July 25.
The Kitchener Memorial Fund now amounts to £121,000.

CRAMP COLIC.

NO need of suffering from cramps in the stomach or intestinal pains. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it to-day, there will be no time to regret, for the relief is at hand. It is sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

EXPLOSION UNDER LAKE ERIE.

CLEVELAND, July 25.
Twenty-four dead bodies have been recovered from the waterworks tunnel under Lake Erie, where there has been a gas explosion. Rescuers are seeking survivors.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

PROSPECT OF AGREEMENT UNHOPEFUL.

LONDON, July 24.
Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons that the Government did not propose to introduce an Irish Bill because there did not appear to be any prospect of substantial agreement among all parties.

Mr. John Redmond obtained leave to move the adjournment "in order to call attention to the rapidly-growing unrest in Ireland and to the fact that the Government did not propose to carry out in their entirety the terms submitted for a temporary settlement." Mr. Redmond reviewed the negotiations leading to the agreement between Sir Edward Carson and himself. On returning to London, he said, he was faced by entirely new proposals propounded by Lord Lansdowne. He had received, on the 20th inst., an extraordinary notification from the Cabinet stating that it had postponed its consideration of the draft Bill, and was considering a number of new proposals.

"I asked for particulars, and was informed that the Cabinet did not desire to consult me and would not communicate with me until a settlement had been reached. On Saturday, Mr. Lloyd George informed me that the Cabinet had decided to insert in the Bill a provision for the permanent exclusion of the six Ulster counties, omit the agreement for the retention of the Irish members at Westminster during the transitional period, that their decision was final, and that they would not open the discussion. I and my colleagues adhere to every word of the agreement, but we cannot agree to the new proposals, which would mean a disgraceful breach of faith on my part towards my supporters in Ireland. We warn the Government that we will oppose the Bill at every stage." Mr. Redmond concluded by saying: "While the attitude of myself and friends towards the war is unaltered, and unalterable, the Nationalists would consider themselves free to criticise the vacillation of the Government both in domestic affairs and in their conduct of the war."

Mr. Lloyd George agreed that the difference with reference to Ulster was a matter of principle. He admitted that there had been a departure from the agreement with reference to the representation at Westminster, which was due to the opposition of the Unionists, who agreed that if after a dissolution the number of Irishmen at Westminster was undiminished it might make a difference between a Liberal or Unionist Government on any general question of Government and the Empire. No agreement was possible without modifications. Therefore it was idle to introduce the Bill. He deeply regretted that it was thought a disaster, but the Irish members knew their country, and the English Home Rulers recognised that their difficulties were due to causes which the former had done their best to avert.

Sir Edward Carson said that they had entered into the negotiations thinking only of the war, from which they had been anxious to prevent distraction. It was understood that six counties would be struck out definitely by the Home Rule Act. No exclusion could be called permanent. Ulster could be won over by good government. Exclude her, then win her. If hopes of a settlement were shattered it would be a calamity.

The Premier acknowledged the loyal and patriotic attitude of the Nationalists during the war. The Nationalists had the opportunity to bring Home Rule into immediate operation. Were they going to throw away that opportunity? The Government believed that an opportunity had come which might not recur. As an old Home Ruler he asked the Nationalists to reconsider their decision.

Mr. Dillon declared that the settlement had finally broken down.
Mr. Asquith strongly appealed to the Nationalists to reconsider their decision. The motion was talked out.

BRITISH WAR EXPENDITURE.

NEW VOTE FOR £450,000,000.

LONDON, July 24.
Mr. Asquith, in moving the vote of credit for £450,000,000, stated that the average daily war expenditure was £4,950,000. The £6,000,000 mentioned by Mr. McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, represented all outgoings. The total expenditure from the 1st of April to the 22nd of July was £559,000,000. They had £41,000,000 in hand. The Navy and Army administrations cost £379,000,000, Loans to the Allies and Dominions £187,000,000, and food supplies and railways, etc., £23,000,000.

CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.

OVEREATING, a change in the temperature, unripe fruit, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these bowel disorders promptly. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

DUTCH FISHING VESSELS IN PROHIBITED WATERS.

LONDON, July 24.
As the Dutch fishing vessels were selling 90 per cent. of their herrings and quantities of other fish direct to German buyers, Great Britain has placed a number of Dutch fishing vessels in the Prize Court and has detained others for persistently fishing in prohibited waters, despite the warnings of their own Government. Recognising the possibility of hardship, the Government has offered to confer with the Dutch fishing interests to devise means to alleviate the situation.

THE BATTLE OF POZIERES.

LONDON, July 25.
General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué states:—The Australians participated in the fighting at Pozieres. There has been considerable artillery activity in other parts of the battle-front.

MORE FRENCH CAPTURES.

PARIS, July 24.

A communiqué states:—The night was quiet on the Somme. The weather is bad.

We took over 300 of the enemy prisoners at Chapelle Sainte Seine in ten days.

Two enemy aeroplanes have been killed.

We bombed the railway station at Combaix hutments at Vignelles, and barracks and an aerodrome at Dieulouard.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON ERZINJAN.

PETROGRAD, July 24.
It is stated that the days of Erzincan are numbered. The Russians are steadily advancing on the place from the south and the north, while eastward the vanguards are only fifteen miles off.

SWEDEN AND SUBMARINES.

STOCKHOLM, July 24.
A General Order has been issued to the Swedish forces to the effect that foreign submarines in Swedish waters should be attacked immediately unless they are recognised neutrals or merchantmen.

SOLDIERS IN ARMOUR.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON OUR ARMY.

LONDON, July 25.
Mr. Lloyd George, Secretary of State for War, in the course of the speech in the House of Commons in which he expressed entire confidence in the victory of the Allies in a few months said:

Our steel helmets are better than those of the Germans, and the French and Italians had saved thousands of lives through their instrumentality. Proceeding, Mr. Lloyd George said he believed the idea of a protective shield for the body was capable of further development.

Regarding the further utilisation of the man-power of the Empire, the whole question must be reviewed. Undoubtedly action must be taken shortly. The French had used theirs to the largest extent, and there was no reason why we should not follow their example.

We are turning out monthly more heavy guns than were possessed by the whole Army at the beginning of the war. This is a triumph for British engineering, but more are still wanted.

When the mail left home, the new Earl Kitchener was on his way to England from East Africa, where he went on a special mission in February last year. His only son and heir, Commander Henry Kitchener, will be styled Viscount Broome after the family seat near Chichester, in Sussex. Viscount Broome, who is nearly forty, has been a commander in the Navy for several years, and has acquired a reputation as a gunnery expert. As Viscount Broome is unmarried, the second in succession to the Kitchener peerage is now Lieutenant Henry Kitchener, of the Royal Flying Corps.

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.
MEN'S DOUBLES HANDICAP.

ENTRIES to be made in pairs and to be entered on the sheet in the Pavilion.
ENTRANCE FEE: £2 each player, to be paid to Tadpole at time of entry. HALF the ENTRANCE FEES will be given to the TOBACCO FUND.
Entries close 7th August.
Hongkong, July 26, 1916. 800

THE HUMPHREY BISHOP COMPANY.

(Assisted by MR. DENMAN FULLER.)

GRAND CONCERT

will be given in the Ball Room, Government House, on the night of the arrival of H.B. "Novars" (due on THURSDAY, August 10th) at 8.30 p.m.

A portion of the net proceeds will be given to the Local War Charities Fund.

Boxing at Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co. Scale \$2.50 each.
Hongkong, July 26, 1916. 800

(Continued on page 2.)

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is a standing menace to health
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promotes oral hygiene by correcting many conditions of an incipient pyorrheal nature. It is medicated with Denolol thus establishing its value in the treatment of *soft, bleeding, spongy gums*. PYORRHOCIDE retards the accumulation of salivary calculus, one of the principal causes of

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Correct and prevent pyorrheal conditions by using PYORRHOCIDE regularly every day as a dentifrice. PYORRHOCIDE is a tooth and mouth cleanser of high efficiency and is soothing and healing to the oral tissues.

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